

Female: Antennae short, rarely surpassing apical one-fourth of elytra. Color as in male but may be entirely shining black. Length, 11-16 mm.

Type locality: Mexico.

This species shows an extreme variability with regard to the dark stripes of the elytra, first noted by Bates (1885) in a series collected by Mr. Flohr at El Salto, near Huehuetoca. This same variation is evident in series from Tuxpan, Michoacan, IX-18-57 (H. A. Scullen); Mexico City, D.F., IX-25-57 (R. & K. Dreisbach); and 44 miles N.E. of Durango, Durango, X-19-57 (H. A. Scullen). The extremes are a male with only a dark stripe along the suture, and two females which are entirely submetallic black. Bates indicated that some of his examples had two or three large tawny spots on the thorax, but none of the 19 specimens at hand exhibit this coloration.

LITERATURE CITED

- BATES, H. W., 1880-1885. Biol. Cent.-Amer., Coleopt., vol. 5, pp. 82, 327.
HORN, G. H., 1885. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 12, p. 177.

A New Name in the Clerid Genus *Lebasiella* Spinola (1844)

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During my recent study of the beetle family Cleridae I discovered the use of the same name for two different species assigned to the same genus. To avoid further taxonomic complications, a new name is introduced for the following reason:

Lebasiella mexicana new name for *L. unimaculata* Pic (in "Neue Cleridae aus der Sammlung des Deutschen Entomologischen Instituts," published in the Beiträge zur Entomologie, Berlin, 1953, Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 332) from Tasco, Mexico. The type specimen is in the collection of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin, Germany. The name *L. unimaculata*

was previously occupied by Pic (in Exchange, 1940, Vol. 56, No. 481, p. 10) for another Mexican species. The type of this species is in the collection of Mr. Maurice Pic, Les Gourreaux par St. Agnan, France.

Lebasiella mexicana (n.n.) is easy to differentiate from *L. unimaculata* Pic (1940) because it is dark metallic blue in color and has a sharp yellow spot on each elytron. Its distribution is restricted to Mexico. Length: 1.0–5.5 mm., an extremely unusual variation in size.

In Pic's description there is no indication of the number of specimens used in the original description.

In the genus *Lebasiella* (occasionally misspelled as *Labasiella*) Spin. there are 13 species and 2 varieties known, all from the Western Hemisphere: *L. discolor* Kl. from Mexico and Texas; *L. discolor* var. *tibialis* Schunklg. from Mexico and California; *mesosternalis* Schaeff. from Arizona and Mexico; *pallipes* Kl., which ranges from Pennsylvania through Texas to Mexico; *marginella* Chevr. from California and Mexico. Others are restricted to Mexico: *quadrinaculata* Pic, *mexicana* Papp, and *unimaculata* Pic (1940); *bisbinotata* Gorh. occurs in Honduras, as the only Central-American species of this genus. The rest of the species are all from South America: *limbipennis* Chevr., *lineata* Pic, *ruficollis* Pic and *rufic. ab. sinuatelineata* Pic, which are very closely related species all known from Chile; *erythrodera* Spin. from Colombia and *basipennis* Pic. from Argentina.

For students in this genus the following papers are useful: WOLCOTT: in Publ. Field Mus., Chicago, 1910, 7: 397, and also WOLCOTT: in Fieldiana (Zool.), 1947, 23(2): 87–88.